

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 3.

## THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.

We learn that the President of the United States has finally determined upon a general plan for the enlargement of the Capitol.

On Thursday, pursuant to his invitation, members of the Cabinet, of the United States Topographical and Engineer Corps, Architects with new plans, and several citizens of Washington, were assembled at the Presidential office, at one o'clock, and a hearing was had on the subject during a session of about two hours.

Yesterday, the Cabinet, together with certain officers of the army, were again assembled; and, after a session of like duration, an adjournment took place, without the announcement of a decision.

This morning, however, the announcement that at least the general outline of a plan had been determined on was made by the President, at the Presidential office, to a number of architects and other gentlemen.

In regard to the plan chosen, we have not been able to learn whether it is an "eastern extension" or a "wing plan," but we learn that the work is to be commenced immediately, which fact we are delighted to announce, as it will be gratifying news to our worthy mechanics and laborers.

We are proud to know that the President has realized the full importance of this great undertaking, and that he has not acted without the most deliberate examination and reflection, and the aid of all means of correct knowledge to which it was possible for him to obtain access.

That his labors will be appreciated and approved by his countrymen is our earnest desire and expectation.

Mr. BULWER and the INDIGNANT MEETING. Men who can be guilty of forgery and slander are infamous, and cannot be defended without disgrace to their advocates. We expressed this sentiment yesterday, and take pleasure in repeating it to-day. It is a sentiment in which every honorable man, of every nation, will concur.

We have received a communication, which is too long for our present issue, and in which the writer—whose fair intentions we do not wish to impugn—attempts to defend from our denunciation "the Boston editor, and those who were associated with him in the recent struggles for liberty in Ireland." If "the Boston editor" was imposed upon, and really believed the spurious despatch to be genuine, we shall, for his sake, rejoice to learn that fact; but to denounce the author of a base and malignant attempt to excite the prejudices of the American people against the Ambassador of a friendly power, and a gentleman who, so far as we have any means of knowing, entertains the most kindly feelings toward us, is a duty that, as an American citizen—of Celtic descent, as our correspondent rightly supposes—we cannot omit.

The attempt to turn our denunciation toward any other persons than those who are responsible for the fabrication in question, (the editors of the "Celt," or the author,) but especially toward the worthy and patriotic men who have shown their devotion to the cause of freedom in Ireland, or in any other land, is fruitless, and will not be repeated by one who is disposed to be just and truthful.

SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The schools of Messrs. Richards and Wight took their excursion on the river yesterday. Leaving Washington about twelve o'clock, they spent an hour at Fort Washington, where the boys enjoyed a ramble among the fortifications, and witnessed with much interest a seine-hauling. The boat then proceeded down the river as far as Marbury's Landing, and returning stopped at Mount Vernon. After seeing the objects of interest at this place, the party returned to Washington, arriving at sunset. The day was fine—a good band of music was in attendance—no accident occurred, and all were delighted with the trip, the boat, the river, their teachers, themselves, and the rest of creation.

THE ISLAND.—Maine avenue is being graded to its proper level, and a new pavement being laid on the south side, between 4th and 6th streets. That part of the Mall enclosed by Seventh street, and Maine and Missouri avenues, has been newly fenced around, and laborers are grading and filling up—greatly improving its appearance.

We extract the following from the Baltimore Sun of this morning:

INCORRECT.—A note from Captain James W. Schaumburg pronounces the telegraphic announcement of the difficulty between himself and Captain Hunter, at Washington, as incorrect.

We copied this item into our paper yesterday, as we shall also any corrected account that may appear.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Examiner of yesterday says: "The University is said to be in an uproar again. The students have been adorning the horses of the Professor of Modern Languages. A row ensued with the sheriff, and some of the more aspiring artists got put in jail. Whereupon the rest went in a body and liberated them from that limbo vile. This is the last news which has reached us."

PAINE'S LIGHT.—The Worcester Spy, of a late date, says:

"We saw it in operation last evening in our office, examined it minutely, catalized the oxygen, and read by the light so produced, which is equal, if not superior, to the best gas burned in the cities. The flame is peculiarly bright and brilliant, burns with a clear, steady light, is entirely inodorous, and during the half hour that we watched the catalizing we could see no consumption of the catalizing material. The whole apparatus which we saw could not have cost more than a couple of dollars, and it was capable of furnishing all the light needed for the illumination of an ordinary sized room."

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY.—We regret to learn that a number of suspensions—not removals—are expected to take place shortly in this branch of the public service. Owing to the want of present occupation for those employed, several have been already decided upon.

## THE PENITENTIARY.—We have received a copy

of the twenty-second Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, (Messrs. Thos. Donohoe, Jno. T. Towers, and Wm. H. Edes,) for the District of Columbia, submitted to the President on the 27th of January last. The management under the present Warden is commended. The excess of the expenditure over the income for several years is as follows: In 1847, it was \$10,727.87; in 1848, it was \$14,128.88; in 1849, it was \$9,459.84; in 1850, it was \$9,631.84; but in 1848 a loss of \$2,345.76 was incurred by having this amount held back by the Secretary of the Navy for failure to comply with a contract entered into for furnishing the navy with shoes.

A remarkable feature presented in statement No. 5, of the clerk, is the rapid increase in the number of the convicts. Eighteen months since the number was 36; at the end of the year 1849 it was 46; at the end of the year 1850 it was 57; and at this time (less than one month of the year having expired) it is sixty-eight, an increase of nearly a hundred per cent. in a year and a half. Many of the recent convictions have been for long periods of time, some of them reaching to six, eight, and ten years.

The nature of the crimes for which they were convicted is as follows:

"Larceny, 43; assault and battery with intent to kill, 5; stealing money from U. S. mail, 3; burglary, 3; burglary and larceny, 2; counterfeiting U. S. coin, 2; arson, 2; forgery, 2; perjury, 1; passing counterfeit money, 1; receiving stolen money, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; manslaughter, 1; assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, 1.

"About one-half of the number are free blacks, while a large proportion of the whites are from distant parts of the Union, and no considerable number from foreign countries."

The expenses, of course, do not increase in proportion to the increase of convicts.

The report of the physician, N. Young, M. D., is approvingly alluded to by the inspectors. The sanitary condition of the establishment is excellent. But one death occurred throughout the year, and this subject had acquired his disease in the Mexican war. Three colored women were *en route* on being received, and none of their offspring lived.

The report of the chaplain, Rev. Austin Gray, is highly commended by the inspectors, and presents a most gratifying picture of the condition of the institution.

Quite a general religious interest prevails among the prisoners, and several, after having given signs of sincere repentance, profess to have obtained pardon, and others are apparently endeavoring to accomplish a genuine reformation of character.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been remarkable for its propriety. They have paid the most respectful attention to the instructions given, and manifested much personal interest in the doctrines taught. The Sabbath, with its privileges, is appreciated by them, and they enter upon its duties with delight.

The Sunday School, also, is in a prosperous condition, and has been a very efficient agent in promoting the moral advancement of the prisoners. Most of them can read. Some have learned to read in the Sunday School. "A few youths," says the Chaplain, "in whose instruction I have felt a deep interest, have learned to love their books, and begin to appreciate the advantage of doing right." From my own observation, I fully concur with my predecessor in the opinion that *most of the crime that is committed is done by those whose moral and religious education has been entirely neglected.*

He further says: "It gives me much pleasure to state that the present warden and his subordinate officers have heartily co-operated with me in the discharge of my duties; and I deem it but just to remark, that, in executing the duties of his office he never loses sight of the reformation of his prisoners." Indeed, so well regulated is this prison, and so good in its general discipline, that I consider it an efficient school of moral reform."

We rejoice that so devoted and efficient a Chaplain has been procured for the prison, and feel well convinced, from the evidences presented to us in a visit to the establishment, that he has not over-estimated the salutary influence of his office; and we can bear testimony to the good order, the cleanliness, and wholesome appearance of every thing connected with the whole penitentiary. Mr. J. B. Ellis, the Warden, and Mr. Wm. Towers, the Clerk, as well as all the officers under them, are attentive and polite in the highest degree, and evidently possess the confidence and respect of every convict. In truth, we have never seen a military station in which the physical and moral welfare of the men were so faithfully guarded as in this place of penitence and reformation.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.—We learn that Fitz Henry Warren, second assistant Postmaster General, has left this city on a visit to his residence, in Iowa, and that John L. Williams, of New York, will be the Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General during his absence.

THE CARNCROSS FAMILY last night exemplified their powers before a crowded house. The pieces were excellent. Herr Freyer is a great performer on the violin. Russell's "Newfoundland Dog" received ample justice through the rich tones of Miss Rosamond. Misses Augusta and Adelia fully sustained their reputation for charming singing and graceful dancing. Tonight they give their last concert.

STRAWBERRIES—a whole pint of them—were offered for sale and sold at the Centre Market this morning, at an improbable price.

CITY WATCH-HOUSE.—The Potomac fisheries this season have yielded abundantly; and so elated are the fishermen over their success, that yesterday, at the breaking up, numbers of them made demonstrations like unto the orgies of Pluto's dominions. Messrs. James Johnson, William Emerson, Martin Kemp, Benj. Dove, (all white), and John Winters, (all colored), unfortunately drank too much of what fishes and fishermen should not drink; and the watchmen finding them drunk in the street last night, they found themselves in the watch-house this morning. There they had got sober, and gave bail to keep straight, or all except Benj. Dove, who was committed for thirty days.

From Warsaw we learn that the project of a railway between Warsaw and St. Petersburg has received the imperial sanction. The work will commence immediately. There will be a branch to Odessa, and there is already talk of a road from Warsaw to Posen and Danzig.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Expressly for this paper.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "CITY OF GLASGOW."

PHILADELPHIA, May 3—1½ p. m.  
The steamship City of Glasgow has arrived from Liverpool in sixteen and a half days' passage. The Niagara's news is three days later than the Glasgow's.

## Murder of a Man, Wife, and Child.

Three persons, husband, wife, and infant, were murdered at Roxbury, near Philadelphia, last night. Their brains were knocked out apparently with an axe.

To-day Jenny Lind tickets are selling very rapidly, and at high prices.

The markets are unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 3—1 p. m.

Stocks are steady to-day. Flour, grain, and other articles are unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 3—2 p. m.

The Markets.

Three hundred barrels Howard street flour sold at \$4.37; and one thousand barrels City Mills at \$4.50. Grain is unchanged.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.

The Alabama has arrived from Chagres, with one hundred and seventy passengers, and a large amount of gold. She brings dates from San Francisco to the first of April.

The news brought by the Alabama is generally unimportant. The reports from the mines are favorable. New discoveries are constantly making, and prospects are everywhere encouraging.

The steamers Tennessee and Columbia had arrived at Panama, with half a million of gold dust.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—Of the many accounts respecting this affair, the following, if authentic, is the most direct and explicit. It was published in the Newark Advertiser of the 1st inst., under date of 25th ult.

It is evident that there are several points of departure along the Gulf Coast,—at New Orleans and St. Mary's, and from the St. John's river, Florida. There are six steamers, at least, and probably 2,000 to 3,000 men. Savannah is the headquarters of operations on the Atlantic side. I was shown a letter from General Gonzalez, a week ago, dated at Savannah, directing the movements of men and military stores, but believed it might be an attempt to divert public attention from some other quarter.

It is now plain that the many evidences of a movement in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico indicate an invasion of Cuba, which will be attempted before this reaches you. The expedition will undoubtedly sail in the course of twenty-four or thirty-six hours. A large quantity of forage (among which was 300 or 400 bushels of oats) was deposited here the day before yesterday, and this morning I saw put into the same storehouse, cannon, gun-carriages, rifles, muskets, ammunition, and the furniture of an army equipment to a very large amount. I have never seen so many implements of war, except in an arsenal. Large quantities of wood and resin for the fuel on board the steamers, and horses and men are collected in this immediate vicinity, ready for embarkation. A steamer is expected from New York to-morrow.

This expedition would appear to be much better appointed, manned, and officered than the one which landed at Cardenas. General Quitman is said to command, and Lopez to be the second.

I am told that \$70,000 worth of jewelry, and \$150,000 in money, was sent to General Lopez the other day, from Havana; and that \$80,000 was contributed by a rich planter, who is regarded at home as favorable to the Government. The agents here seem to have plenty of money, and to spend it freely. They have several ways to raise the wind. One by the issue of bonds, to be redeemed if the expedition is successful; another by the sale of commissions. A lieutenant was offered to a brother of General Shields, it is said at Savannah, for \$1,000, with a promise of \$10,000 worth of bonds.

The citizens here have given the enterprise no direct encouragement, and no United States officer here has the right to interfere. There is no United States Marshal here. The thing is looked upon generally as chimerical, and, until they saw these warlike preparations and military preparations, generally discredited it.

The New York Sun says: "A few days more will bring us important news, which may probably convince our New York United States officers, that what they discovered and conquered was not, as we said before, the Cuban expedition, or intended to be such. We have several copies of addresses and bulletins, the publication of which we must hold over."

## ITEMS BY THE NIAGARA.

The "Rights of Woman" question has just been practically illustrated in Paris. It seems that "great interest was excited on Saturday, in the Court of Appeal, by a lady, Mme. Grange, pleading her own cause, in an affair relative to the admission of a claim of 316,881 francs in bankruptcy. The lady spoke for nearly three hours, and displayed all the self-confidence and skill of a practised advocate. She did not make use of notes, though she had numerous documents to refer to. She also discussed, with much talent, certain questions of English law, which were necessary to the elucidation of her case.

Great enthusiasm prevails in all parts of Ireland in favor of the movement of the Irish Beet Sugar Company; and from the readiness evinced to grow the roots, it is expected that next season the country will have factories in every part of the country.

The Carlow Sentinel says: "During the last two months the tide of emigration has been fast flowing toward the 'Far West' from this town and the adjoining neighborhood. Notwithstanding the great number who have already emigrated, the current of migration still continues to flow with unabated rapidity, carrying with it some of our best mechanics, servants, and the middle class of farmers."

The Paris Siecle has determined, by vote of the shareholders, to support Gen. Cavaignac for the Presidency.

Letters from Berlin say, "As fruits of the late war, there are at present in the Romantic and South-Slavonic districts of Hungary 25,000 widows and 80,000 orphans of soldiers, almost entirely without food, clothing, or shelter."

It is stated that the French government is decidedly opposed to the French refugees, now in Switzerland, quitting that country for England. A note from the Foreign office insists on their being compelled to proceed to America. It is added that the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Baroche, is of the same opinion on this subject with his predecessor.

The contract for the Norwegian railway has been granted by that government to Messrs. J. L. Ricardo, Peto, and Brassey, for £450,000. The length of the line is fifty miles, and is to run from Lake Meuson to Christiansia, whence a line of steamers will shortly be established to run to this country.

## Shocking Murder.

New York, May 2—2 p. m.

A man named Michael Mulroy entered the eating saloon of George Ricketts, in Chatham street, to-day, and called for refreshments, which being refused, he drew a pistol and shot the attendant dead on the spot. Mulroy, it appears, had been loafing about the place for some time, and the attendant refused him what he called for, as he knew he had not the means to pay. The murderer has been arrested and committed for examination.

## Jenny Lind—Removals in the Custom-House.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2—10 p. m.

Jenny Lind arrived at two o'clock to-day, and will give her charity concert to-morrow night, at the Chinese Museum. Tickets are selling very rapidly. She leaves on Monday for New York.

Much feeling exists here relative to removals in the custom-house, and an effort is making to hold an indignation meeting to denounce Collector Lewis, and censure President Fillmore for retaining him in office.

## GEORGETOWN AND ITS AFFAIRS.

GEORGETOWN, May 3—12 m.

The May party at Miss English's Academy came off yesterday afternoon, and as usual attracted very general attention; and long before the hour for crowning the May Queen arrived, quite a large company had assembled to witness that interesting ceremony.

The child of Mr. Brown, which was injured by a horse, is recovering from its injury.

The councils of our town last night passed several bills of minor importance; among them was one for the benefit of R. Ould, esq., Thos. Woodward, and George Waters, and one for the benefit of E. Hughes for printing the Laws of the Corporation.

Wm. L. Miens, the gentlemanly host at Drovers' Rest, furnished me this morning with the following report for the week ending to-day: 412 head of cattle; 182 sold to Georgetown and Washington butchers at prices ranging from 3½ to 4½, gross. 236 head drove to Baltimore. Old sheep, \$2 to \$3. Lambs, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

The flour and grain market remains without any material change. We note a sale of 1,000 bbls. flour yesterday at \$4.31½, and a sale this morning of 2,300 bushels of wheat at 98 cents. Corn, 60¢/62 cents. Fish at the wharf scarce: shad, \$9; herrings, \$6.

Our market was well supplied this morning with meats, vegetables, butter, eggs, &c.; best cuts of beef 12½ cents per lb., eggs 14 cents, fresh roll butter 31½ per lb., print 31½¢/37½, lamb 50 cents to \$1 per qr.

Canal Trade.—Arrived, boats Diana, 73 miles, flour, corn, cement, &c.; Delaware, Cumb. coal, Smithson, 23 miles, stone; Frances, 23 miles, flour, &c.; American Flag, Cumb. coal; Catharine Shaver, 80 miles, 2,300 bushels wheat; W. A. Harper, 9 miles, wood.

The following boats have passed up—Salem, M. Hoffman, Col. Crockett, John P. Smart.

## ELECTRO.

The "Jenny Lind wing" to the Manchester Infirmary is now completed, and will be ready for patients in a fortnight. The cost of the new addition is £14,000, of which £4,000 was contributed by four firms. The two corners retained £2,500.

## Stranger's Guide to the Public Buildings.

THE CAPITOL stands at the east end of Pennsylvania avenue; the length of the front is 352 feet, depth of wings 121 feet, and covers one and a half acres of ground. Its height to the top of the dome is 140 feet. The building embraces the Representatives' hall, the Senate chamber, Congressional Library room, and Supreme Court room.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE is one mile west of the Capitol; it is 180 feet in length, breadth 120 feet, built of white freestone. THE TREASURY, WAR, NAVY, and STATE DEPARTMENTS surround the grounds of the President's mansion. The Treasury building is 336 feet in length, depth of center 190 feet, height 65 feet. It contains 150 apartments. The General Land office occupies the third story. The State, War, and Navy Departments are nearly the same dimensions, the War Department being 130 feet long by 60 wide.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE is on E street, running from Seventh to Eighth. Its length is 204 feet, depth of center 60 feet, and it is 3 stories in height.

THE PATENT OFFICE occupies a reservation between Seventh and Ninth streets west, and F and G streets north. The body of the building is 270 feet, breadth of center 127 feet. This edifice is partly occupied as a National Museum, and as a receptacle for models of new inventions. There are two wings, of marble, now in course of erection.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION is built on the Island, occupying a reservation between Seventh and Twelfth streets, on the south side of the canal. Its length is 447 feet, and greatest breadth 132 feet. The largest tower is 145 feet high.

THE U. S. OBSERVATORY is built upon a reservation between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, near Georgetown, nearly a mile west of the President's House. The building is 100 feet square and 2 stories high, surmounted with a movable dome.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT is on the Island, west of Fifteenth street. The base of the Pantheon is 250 feet in diameter, height to the top of the dome 100 feet. The obelisk is 500 feet in height.

THE NAVY YARD is about one mile east of the Capitol, on the Anacostia branch.

THE ARSENAL is about one mile south of the Capitol, on Greenleaf's Point.

THE PENITENTIARY adjoins the Arsenal grounds, facing the Potomac river.

THE CITY HALL is on Louisiana avenue, fronting Fourth and half street, occupying a reservation called Judiciary Square. It is 245 feet in length.

THE CITY POST OFFICE is on Seventh street, between E and F. FELLOWS' HALL, on Seventh street, between D and E.

Persons wishing to be served with the TELEGRAPH will leave their names and address at our office, where notice of omissions and desired changes should be left. Hour of publication three o'clock, p. m.

Advertisements must be sent in by twelve o'clock, m.

Mr. H. R. Wood, who now attends to the distribution of the Telegraph on the Island, is authorized to collect all moneys due for the same.

GEORGETOWN.—Mr. J. A. BURNS is our Agent for this town, and will receive the names of subscribers, advertisements, and other communications, and moneys due us. Anything left for us at Mr. Wm. H. Edes' Warehouse, or at Dr. LINTHICUM'S Store, before 11 o'clock a. m., will be promptly forwarded by him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We shall often withhold communications, without disparagement to their merits, but simply because it is necessary for us to select such matters as will be likely to prove of most interest to our readers. In these cases a reasonable compensation will secure their insertion, as we shall thus be enabled to extend the quantity of new reading matter supplied.

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favors before 11 o'clock, if possible.

Do people generally know that short advertisements are published in the AMERICAN TELEGRAPH for twenty-five cents?

DELPHI THEATRE.—Saturday night, May 3d, 1851.—A FULL AND FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENT.—THE CARNCROSS FAMILY give one more of their imitable entertainments at the above place to-night.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets—Parquette and Box 25 cents; private boxes 50 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents. May 3—1st.

FOR RENT.—A neat Two-story (Attic) BRICK HOUSE, with a back Kitchen, situated on E street, near 15th, opposite the Quarter Meeting-house. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises. May 1—1st.

TO THE LADIES. MRS. COLLISON'S BEAUTIFUL GRAPE AND LACE Hats are the admiration of all who visit her store. Just received—GIMPS and Straw Buttons for Trimming; and an assortment of CHILDREN'S CORDED BONNETS, and made to order. Also, an assortment of beautiful FANS, all prices.—MRS. E. COLLISON, 7th St., at H. May 3—4th.

## Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2—6 p. m.

The stock market is heavy. No change to notice in prices.

Flour is dull and declined 6½ cents per bbl. Sales to a moderate extent of common standard brands at \$4.31. Corn meal \$2; rye flour \$3.50.

Grain quiet—small sales red wheat at 98¢/101 cents white do, 105¢/107 cents.

Oats 44¢/45 cents; rye 70 cents.

Corn dull—small sales of yellow at 64 cents.

Provisions continue firm—mess pork, new, at \$16; prime do. \$13.62; lard 10¢/10½ cents, in barrels and kegs; bacon firm; shoulders 7½¢; sides 8½¢/9 cents; hams 9¢/11 cents.

Groceries steady—sugar mostly to the regular trade. Rio coffee 9¢/10½ cents. Sugars and molasses steady; New Orleans sugar \$6¢/6½¢; molasses 31¢/34 cents; rice 34¢/35½ cents.

Wool quiet—sales small and prices unchanged; common washed 33¢/35 cents.

Cotton is firm and held higher, but no sales have taken place by lot to establish prices.

Whisky 23¢/24 cents per gallon.

## NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 2—6 p. m.

The stock market is steady—U. S. 6½ 117½; Pa. 6½ 92½; Canton Company 70½; Morris Canal 16½; Reading bond 57; Stock do. 23½; Sterling Exchange 106½/107 premium.

Flour is a trifle better—sales to-day of 5,000 bbls at \$4.18¢/4.25 for common State brands; Southern \$4.68¢/4.75; Genesee \$4.81¢/4.87; corn meal \$3.12¢/3.15; rye flour \$5.50.

Grain steady—sales 2,000 bushels prime Genesee white wheat at 114¢. Red 100¢/102¢. Corn steady—sales 20,000 bushels at 63¢/64¢ for yellow. Oats 44¢/46¢. Sales of 8,000 bushels rye at 76¢/76¢.

Provisions continue firm—sales of new mess pork at \$15.50; prime do. \$13.37. Bacon firm—shoulders 7½¢; sides 8½¢; hams 9¢/11¢. Lard firm—sales at 9¢/10¢ in barrels and kegs.

Groceries steady. At auction to-day 2,000 bags Rio coffee sold at 9¢/10½¢ per lb. Sugar and molasses firm, as last quoted. Rice 3½¢/3½¢ per lb. and do. The cotton market is firmer, and sales to-day of 2,500 bales at 15½¢ for middling uplands, showing ½¢ advance. Tobacco quiet, prices unchanged.

Whisky 23¢/24½¢ per gallon.

## MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the American Telegraph.

## DISCOUNT ON UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.

Maine . . . par @ 1/2 dis. Virginia . . . 3/4 @ 1 1/2 dis. N. Hampshire . . . par @ 1/2 dis. N. Carolina . . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. Massachusetts . . . par @ 1/2 dis. S. Carolina . . . 1 @ 1 dis. R. Island . . . par @ 1/2 dis. Georgia . . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. Conn. . . par @ 1/2 dis. Ala. . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. N. Y. City . . . par @ 1/2 dis. Louisiana . . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. New Jersey . . . par @ 1/2 dis. Tennessee . . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. Delaware . . . par @ 1/2 dis. Kentucky . . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. Philadelphia . . . par @ 1/2 dis. Missouri . . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. Pennsylvania . . . 1/2 @ 1 dis. Indiana . . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. Ohio . . . par @ 1/2 dis. Wisconsin . . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. Maryland . . . par @ 1/2 dis. Michigan . . . 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis. Alex. & Geo. in Cor. 1 dis. Canada . . . 4 dis.

## SPECIE.

Dimes & 1/2 dimes . . . 102 American gold . . . 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 Am. half-dollars . . . 102 Sovereigns . . . 4.83 @ 4.84 Mexican dollars . . . 102 20 Francs . . . 17.33 Spanish dollars . . . 104 Mex. Doubles . . . 16.00 Five-francs . . . 64 @ 65 1/2 Spanish do. . . 16.75 @ 17.00

## EXCHANGE.

New York . . . par @ 1/2 prem. Cincinnati . . . 1 dis. Boston . . . par @ 1/2 prem. St. Louis . . . 1 dis. Philad. . . par @ 1/2 prem. Charleston . . . 1 dis. Baltimore . . . par @ 1/2 prem. N. Orleans . . . 1/2 @ 1 dis. England . . . 9 1/2 @ 10 prem.

## STOCKS.

United States stock of 1868 . . . 116 @ 116 1/2 Do do 1867 . . . 115 1/2 @ 116 Do do 1862 . . . 110 @ 111 Do do 1860 . . . 100 @ 101

Virginia stock . . .